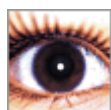


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About this Release

Qld Stats provides an overview of Queensland's key social and economic indicators, presented in graphs, tables and analytical summaries with links to more detailed products. Qld Stats also contains news of upcoming seminars, current and future releases and other matters of statistical interest for Queensland.

Quarterly issues will be released from December 2010. QLD Stats was previously issued monthly, with the final monthly issue released in September 2010.

Readers can access further information, including Explanatory Notes, on each of the topics by following the links contained on each page.

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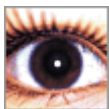
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ABS NEWS AND UPCOMING EVENTS

APA Conference 2010



Registration available now online

The 15th Biennial Australian Population Association (APA) Conference will be held from Tuesday 30 November to Friday 3 December 2010 at the Crowne Plaza Surfers Paradise.

The theme of the conference will be the **impacts of generational change**.

The Australian Population Association invites you to join some of Australia's principal demographic thinkers and contribute to the debate. Should Australia continue to allow a large overseas migrant intake and what are the consequences? Will current high fertility levels continue into the future? Can we overcome potential impacts on living standards by working harder and smarter?

Highlights of the 2010 national conference program include:

- W.D. Borrie Lecture to be given by Dr Don Rowland on the theme: **Policies and predicaments in global ageing**
- Eminent keynote speakers
- Panel discussions
- Special presentation from the Department of Immigration and Citizenship on challenges, planning and reforms to Australia's temporary and permanent migration programs
- A range of plenary and concurrent sessions covering key population and demographic issues, and
- A joint session with APA / PANZ / Asia Pacific.

With registration costs starting at \$495 (or \$280 for day registration), this represents excellent value.

Trade displays and a wide range of sponsorship opportunities are still available, and can be secured by contacting the [Conference Manager](#) - Event Solutions.

See the [APA Conference website](#) for program details, sponsorship opportunities and to register on-line now.

[Register now](#)

CURF Microdata News, August 2010

[Curf Microdata News](#), August 2010 (cat. no. 1104.0) was released on 27 August 2010.

CURF Microdata News is a quarterly newsletter created by the Microdata Access Strategies Section at the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). It is aimed at informing new and current

Confidentialised Unit Record File (CURF) Microdata users about issues and developments in the access to, and use of, CURF Microdata.

This issue contains details of recent and future CURF releases, recent changes to Microdata titles and catalogue numbers, and CURFs that may enhance already-gathered information.

The following important CURFs were released in July 2010:

- Multipurpose Household Survey, Expanded CURF, Australia, 2008-09 (cat. no. 4100.0.55.001)
- Education and Training, Basic CURF, Australia, 2009 (cat. no. 6278.0.55.002)
- Education and Training, Expanded CURF, Australia, 2009 (cat. no. 6278.0.55.004)

Information Paper: Non-Profit Institutions - A Draft Information Development Plan, Jul 2010

Information Paper: Non-Profit Institutions - A Draft Information Development Plan, Jul 2010 (cat. no. 5256.0.55.001) was released on 27 August 2010.

The Draft Information Development Plan (IDP) for the Non-Profit Institutions sector was prepared in response to a recommendation in the Productivity Commission Research Report "Contribution of the Not-for-Profit Sector", 2010. This draft document is released to help guide discussion of the statistical needs and priorities for the sector, and also to draw attention to the statistical potential of information held in government administrative systems.

Measures of Australia's Progress, 2010

Measures of Australia's Progress, 2010 (cat. no. 1370.0) was released on 15 September 2010.

Measures of Australia's Progress (MAP) presents reliable, easy to understand information that describes how Australia is progressing across a range of social, economic and environmental measures. MAP is designed to inform and stimulate public debate and encourage all Australians to assess a broader view of progress.

How has Australia progressed?

- **Health:** Life expectancy at birth improved during the decade 1998 to 2008. A boy born in 2008 could expect to live to 79.2 years, while a girl could expect to reach 83.7 years.
- **Education and training:** During the past 10 years, the Australian population became more educated - between 1999 and 2009 the proportion of people with a vocational or higher education qualification rose from 49% to 63%.
- **Work:** Despite the recent economic downturn, Australia's annual average unemployment rate was lower in 2009 (5.6%) than in 1999 (6.9%).
- **National income:** Australia experienced significant real income growth during the past decade. Between 1998-99 and 2008-09, real net national disposable income per capita grew by 2.6% a year.
- **National wealth:** National wealth, as measured in Australia's balance sheet, grew over the last decade. Real national net worth per capita increased by about 0.9% a year between June 1999 and June 2009.

- Household economic wellbeing: In the decade to 2007-08, the real average household income of low income Australians grew by 41%.

Where can Australia improve?

- Biodiversity: There's been a decline in Australia's biodiversity over the past decade with the number of threatened animals increasing by 37%.
- Atmosphere: Australia's total net greenhouse gas emissions in 2008 were 16% higher than they were in 1998.

2011 Census Countdown



In less than one year from now, the ABS will be conducting the 16th Census of Population and Housing on 9 August 2011, marking 100 years of Census taking in Australia. Data from the Census has long supported planning, decision-making and funding at all levels of government, and is behind the services and facilities you use in your community every day. This Census will be the largest peace time logistical exercise undertaken in Australia's history and a lot of planning must go into making it a success.

The Queensland Census Management team recently celebrated "One Year Until Census" with the rest of the Queensland ABS Regional Office. ABS staff across the country have been working diligently behind the scenes designing urban and rural area census collector workloads, as well as developing strategies to ensure specific population groups are counted accurately. In Queensland, these groups include travellers, the homeless, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, the mining industry, ethnic groups and occupants of secure apartment buildings.

There has been considerable emphasis placed on improving the enumeration of Queensland's Indigenous population in the 2011 Census. Additional resources have been allocated to Indigenous Enumeration, allowing Local Engagement Managers in Mt Isa, Cairns and Mackay to build the relationships which will provide the foundation for a more accurate count of the Indigenous population in Queensland.

It has long been known that having good quality field staff is paramount to the success of the Census. District Manager positions will be advertised in October 2010, followed by Area Supervisors in February 2011 and then Census Collectors in April 2011. If you are interested in undertaking one of these roles, or know of someone who would be interested, check the Careers page on the ABS website or your local newspaper around these times for details on how to apply.

For more information about the planning for the 2011 Census, please see the brochure [2011 Census of Population and Housing Local & Regional Engagement Strategy](#) (cat. no.

2911.0.55.001) or contact the Queensland Census Management Unit on 1800 334 696.

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Recent Social Statistics

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RECENT SOCIAL STATISTICS

ABS Sources of Disability Information, 2003-2008

ABS Sources of Disability Information, 2003-2008 (cat. no. 4431.0.55.002) was released on 25 August 2010.

This paper outlines the historical development and broad conceptual framework surrounding each of the major ABS measures of disability and provides analysis of the disability populations identified by surveys in the 2003-2008 reference period. It provides a broad insight into the similarities/differences between them and makes recommendations as to which measures are best fit for purpose.

Labour Mobility, Australia, Feb 2010

Labour Mobility, Australia, Feb 2010 (cat. no. 6209.0) was released on 3 September 2010.

This publication presents information about people aged 15 years and over who, within the 12 months to February 2010, either had a change of employer/business in their main job, or had some change in work with their current employer/business, for whom they had worked for one year or more.

Some data for Queensland:

- There were 2,506.0 million persons who worked at some time during the year ending February 2010 and 2,232.4 million working at February 2010.
- There were 498,000 persons who ceased a job during the year ending February 2010 and 224,500 who ceased a job during that period but were working at February 2010.

Research Paper: An Analysis of Repeat Imprisonment Trends in Australia using Prisoner Census Data from 1994 to 2007, Aug 2010

Research Paper: An Analysis of Repeat Imprisonment Trends in Australia using Prisoner Census Data from 1994 to 2007, Aug 2010 (cat. no. 1351.0.55.031) was released on 30 August 2010.

Reducing the number of prisoners who are repeatedly imprisoned is one of the goals of any correctional system. However, while a period of imprisonment may deter some people from re-offending, in others it may foster further criminal behaviour. This paper presents the results of a study based on a longitudinal dataset constructed from 14 successive Prisoner Censuses between 1994 and 2007 to follow, over time, two cohorts of people who were 'released' from prison (where 'release' is a proxy measure derived from the absence of a prisoner's record in a subsequent Prisoner Census). This paper expands on an earlier study by the Australian Bureau of Statistics by using logistic regression models to examine the factors associated with repeat imprisonment and assess whether or not the propensity for reimprisonment has increased over time. This paper also examines trends in criminal career development using descriptive methods, looking at patterns of specialisation, and of movements from one type of offence to another.

The study finds that reimprisonment is strongly associated with being young, being Indigenous, or having been previously imprisoned (that is, being a prisoner who had already served time in prison). In all jurisdictions except Queensland, the rate of reimprisonment in recent years was higher than in the mid-1990s.

Understanding Data Quality - Helping You Make Better Decisions

The National Statistical Service (NSS), a community of government agencies led by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), encourages the use of statistical frameworks, principles and resources, which can help data providers and users to realise the benefits of good data management through its DATAfitness program. DATAfitness encourages the use of statistical frameworks, principles and resources which can help data providers and users to realise the benefits of good data management.

Over the past few years, the call has been put out for public policies to be informed by good evidence. Statistical information is now answering that call. Statistical information has long been recognised as being good evidence, which places it at the heart of evidence-based policy.

As part of its DATAfitness program, the NSS has developed Data Quality Online (DQO), an

easy-to-use online support system for data collectors, providers and users.

DQO is the first assistant of its kind in the world and provides clear and simple support to those involved in understanding data, and using it to make decisions.

DQO helps users to draft data quality statements, and can now be used to compile general purpose quality statements for a variety of data sets (e.g. administrative data, survey data) whilst continuing to support users to draft tailored, indicator-driven quality statements for the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) performance reporting.

The NSS officially launched the DQO in August 2010, in conjunction with the ABS. DQO is based on the nationally recognised ABS Data Quality Framework, which provides a consistent standard for describing the quality of data.

For more information on DQO and DATAfitness, either visit the NSS website, visit www.nss.gov.au/DataQuality or email <inquiries@nss.gov.au>.

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Population Change

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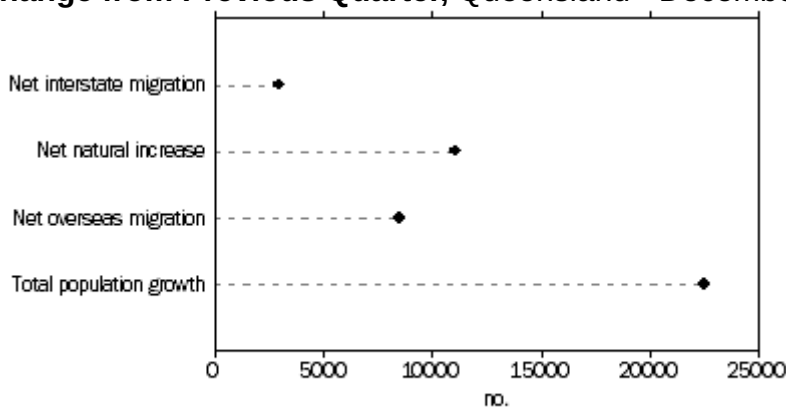
POPULATION CHANGE

Population Change, Queensland

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) for Queensland was 4,473,000 at 31 December 2009, an increase of 106,600 (2.4%) since 31 December 2008. Queensland's population continued to record the second-fastest growth rate behind Western Australia.

Between the September 2009 quarter and the December 2009 quarter, 49% (11,100 persons) of the total population increase of 22,500 persons was due to natural increase (excess of births over deaths), 38% (8,500 persons) was due to net overseas migration and 13% (3,000 persons) was attributed to net interstate migration.

Population Change from Previous Quarter, Queensland - December 2009 quarter



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

Further information about Queensland's population can be accessed from [Australian Demographic Statistics](#) (cat. no. 3101.0) or by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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Regional Population Growth

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REGIONAL POPULATION GROWTH

Regional Population Growth, Queensland

At 30 June 2009, the Queensland population was estimated to be 4,425,100 persons. The south east corner comprising Brisbane, Gold Coast, Sunshine Coast and West Moreton statistical divisions accounted for two-thirds (66%) of the state's population. During the year to June 2009, Brisbane statistical division reached the population milestone of two million, which was 45% of Queensland's population.

Regional Population(a), By Statistical Division - At 30 June - 2001, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009

	2001 '000	2006 '000	2007r '000	2008r '000	2009p '000
Statistical division					
Brisbane	1 663.1	1 857.8	1 902.2	1 952.2	2 004.3
Gold Coast	387.1	466.4	484.6	499.5	515.2
Sunshine Coast	247.2	295.1	304.1	313.9	323.4
West Moreton	77.2	86.4	88.6	91.0	94.7
Wide Bay-Burnett	232.0	264.1	271.3	278.9	287.4
Darling Downs	209.0	225.8	228.8	232.4	237.2
South West	27.0	26.4	26.2	26.2	26.3
Fitzroy	186.5	206.2	210.9	215.5	220.7
Central West	13.6	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.3
Mackay	137.5	159.8	163.6	168.2	172.7
Northern	190.3	209.9	215.4	221.4	227.3
Far North	224.2	247.3	254.3	262.9	269.7
North West	34.3	33.2	33.5	34.2	34.0
Queensland	3 628.9	4 090.9	4 196.0	4 308.6	4 425.1

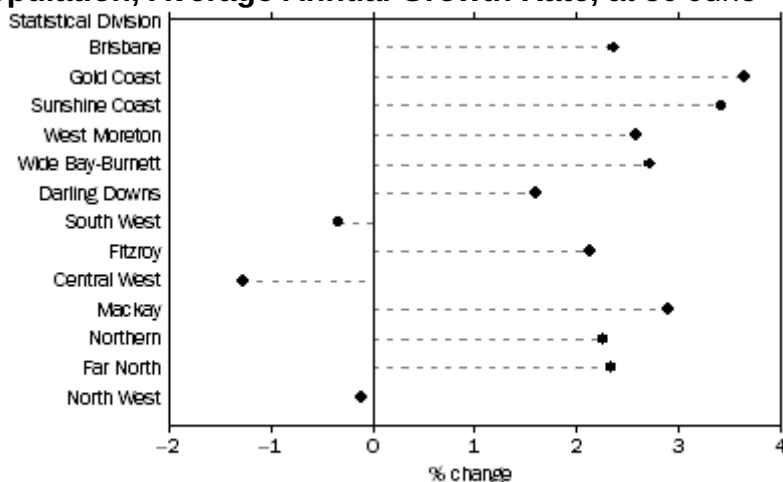
(a) Estimates as at 30 June are final for 2001 to 2006, revised for 2007 and 2008 and preliminary for 2009. For all years, Statistical divisions are based on the Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2009 Edition.

Source: *Regional Population Growth, Australia* (cat. no. 3218.0).

The fastest growing statistical divisions over the eight years between 30 June 2001 and 30 June 2009 were Gold Coast with an average annual growth rate of 3.6%, Sunshine Coast (3.4%) and Mackay (2.9%). Three statistical divisions recorded negative average annual growth during the same period: North West (-0.1%), South West (-0.3%) and Central West

(-1.3%).

Regional Population, Average Annual Growth Rate, at 30 June - 2001 to 2009



Source: *Regional Population Growth, Australia* (cat. no. 3218.0).

For more information on Queensland's regional population distribution, please refer to [Regional Population Growth, Australia](#) (cat. no. 3218.0) or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released annually.

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Labour Force

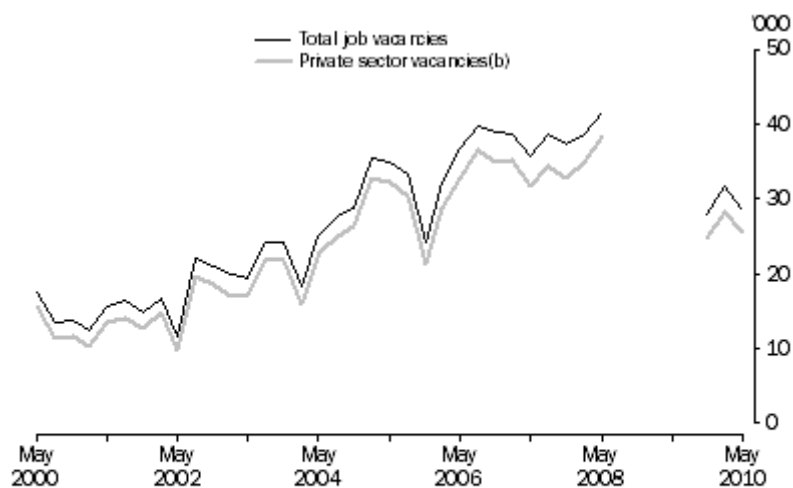
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LABOUR FORCE

Job Vacancies

In original terms, Queensland's total number of job vacancies decreased to 28,500 in May 2010 from 31,600 in February 2010. The May 2010 vacancies were 10% lower than in February 2010. Public sector vacancies accounted for 11% of total job vacancies in February 2010.

Job Vacancies(a), Queensland: Original



(a) A gap in series exists from August 2008 to August 2009 inclusive.
 (b) Telstra Corporation changed from the public sector to the private sector between November 2006 and February 2007.
 Source: Job Vacancies, Australia (cat. no. 6354.0).

Recent changes

The previous issue of Job Vacancies, Australia (February 2010) was the first issue since May 2008 due to the suspension of the Job Vacancies Survey (JVS) in 2008/2009. The February 2010 issue presents job vacancy estimates for both November 2009 and February 2010.

Caution should be used when comparing estimates from November 2009 onwards with estimates for May 2008 and previous periods, due to the changes outlined below.

Gap in series

As a result of JVS being suspended, there is a gap in all series: original, seasonally adjusted and trend, for five quarters between August 2008 and August 2009 inclusive. The ABS cannot produce reliable estimates by collecting this missing data retrospectively, and has not been able to fill the gap using other data sources and modelling techniques.

Statistical changes implemented in November 2009

A new sample is being used in the JVS from November 2009, based on ANZSIC 2006 and incorporating improvements to the survey frame.

Implementation of ANZSIC 2006

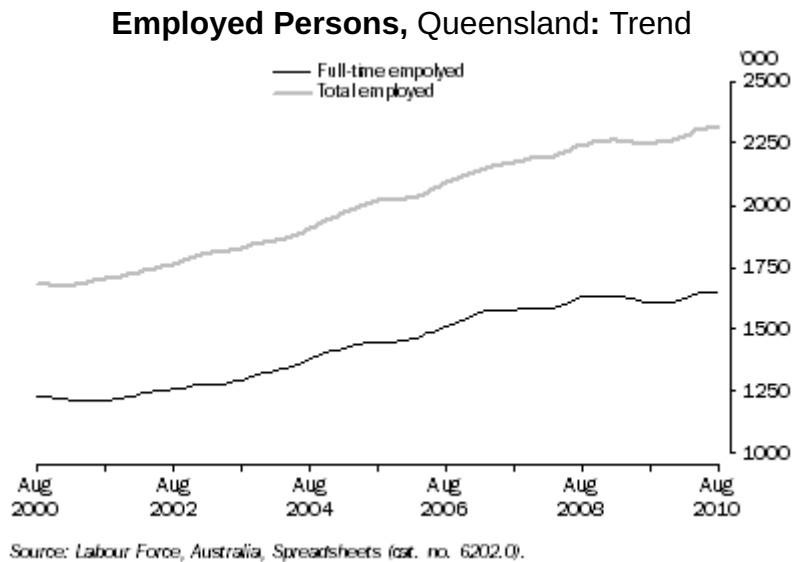
From November 2009, industry statistics presented are on the basis of Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006 edition. Industry data up to May 2008 are only available on an ANZSIC 1993 basis.

Further information on this topic can be accessed at [Job Vacancies, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6354.0).

Employed Persons

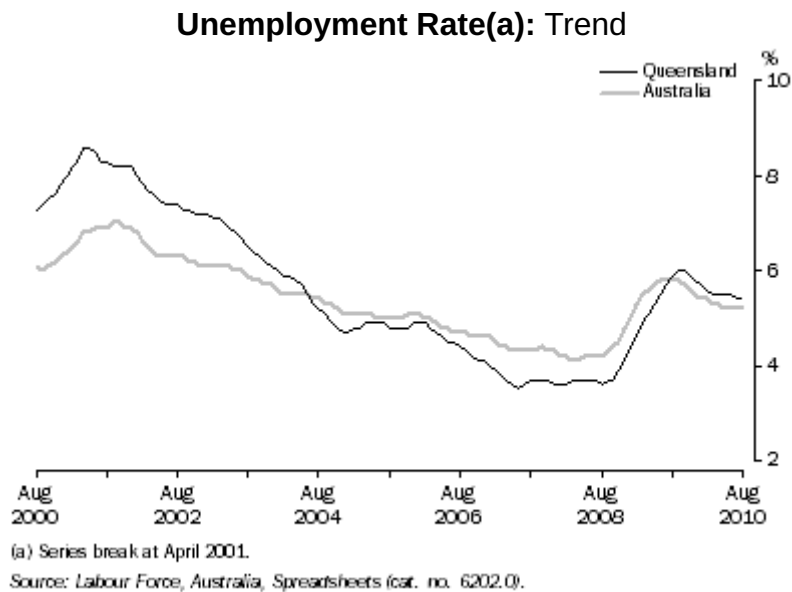
In August 2010, total employment in Queensland in trend terms was 2,311,800 persons. Full-time employed persons (1,645,200) accounted for 71% of total employed persons.

Males accounted for 65% of full-time employed persons and 54% of total employed persons.



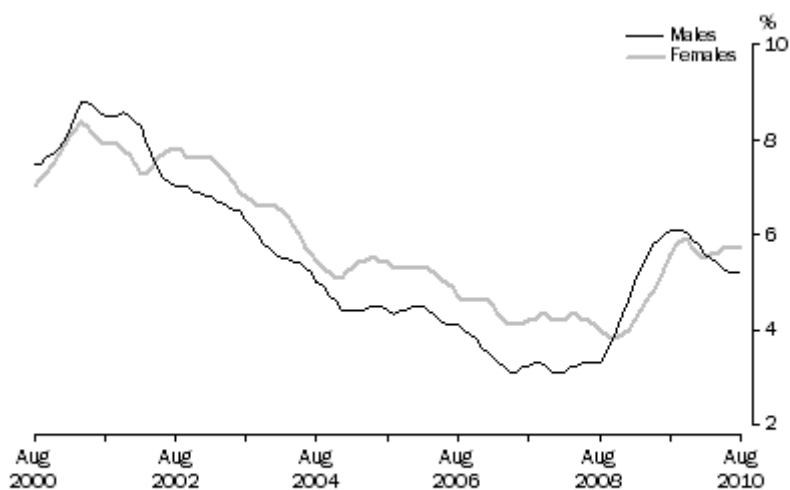
Unemployment

The trend estimate of the number of unemployed persons in Queensland for August 2010 was 132,700 persons. This equates to an unemployment rate of 5.4%. The Queensland trend unemployment rate has been higher than the national unemployment rate from August 2009 onwards.



In Queensland in August 2010, the trend male unemployment rate was 5.2% and the trend female unemployment rate was 5.7%. From November 2008 to February 2010, female unemployment rates were lower than male unemployment rates. From March 2010 onwards, the female unemployment rate has been increasing and higher than the male unemployment rate in trend terms.

Unemployment Rate(a), Queensland: Trend



Participation Rate

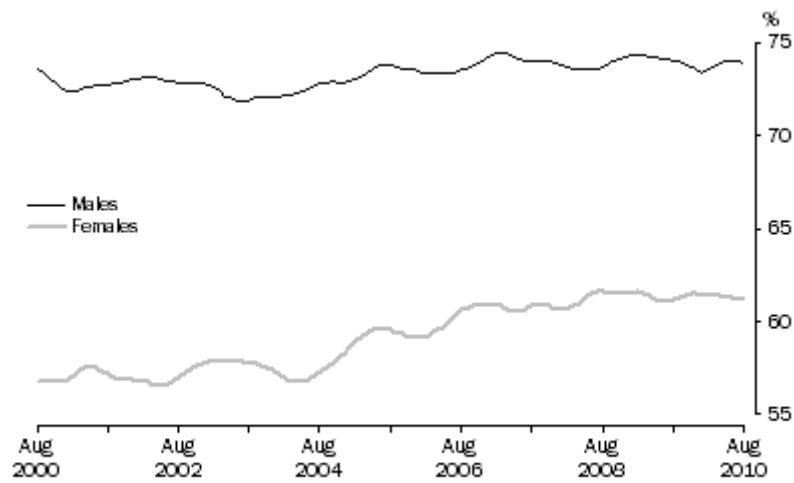
The trend estimate of the participation rate for Queensland in August 2010 was 67.5%. The Queensland trend participation rate was 2.5 percentage points higher in August 2010 than in August 2000. It was 2.1 percentage points higher than the national participation rate in August 2010.



For Queensland, the trend female participation rate remained stable at 61.2% in August 2010. The female participation rate has been over 60% since June 2006 and in August 2010 was 4.5 percentage points higher than that recorded in August 2000.

The trend male participation rate in August 2010 was 73.9%. This was 0.3 percentage points higher than the rate recorded for August 2000.

Participation Rate, Queensland: Trend



Source: Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets (cat. no. 6202.0).

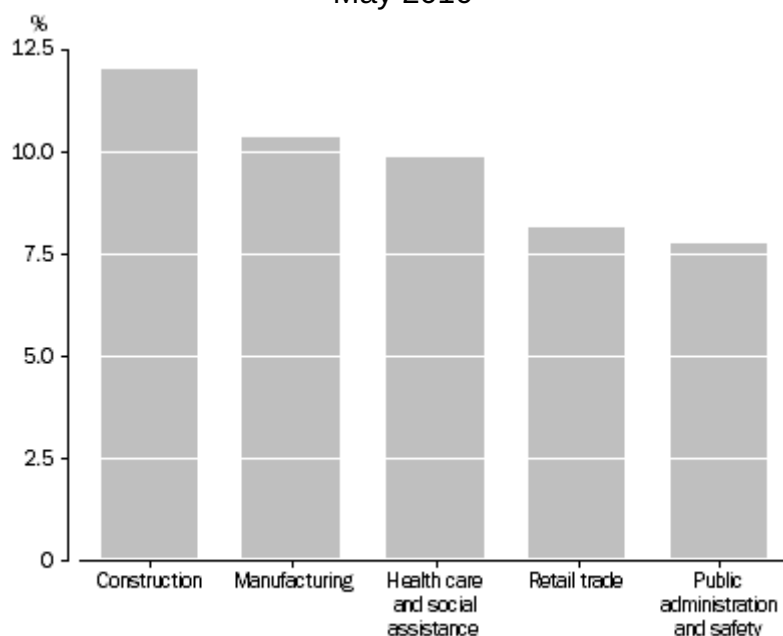
Further information on these topics can be accessed at [Labour Force, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6202.0) or by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. These publications are released monthly.

Employed Persons by Industry

There were 2,286,300 employed persons in Queensland in May 2010. The five industries with the most number of employed persons were Retail trade (260,100), Health care and social assistance (257,100), Construction (230,400), Manufacturing (192,000), and Accommodation and food services (170,600). Those industries employing the least number of persons included Electricity, gas, water and waste services (28,300), Information, media and telecommunications (30,400), and Arts and recreation services (37,600).

The five industries with the most number of employed persons accounted for almost 48% of Queensland's employed persons.

Employed Persons by Industry, Percentage of total employed - Queensland: Original - May 2010



Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003).

In the year May 2009 to May 2010, the greatest proportional increase of employed persons occurred in the Administrative and Support Services (30%). In the same period, Information Media and Telecommunications had the greatest proportional decrease in employed persons with a reduction of 23%.

Note: Employed persons by industry has been reported in original terms and cannot be directly compared with the trend estimates reported for Labour Force.

For more detailed information on this topic, please refer to [Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly](#) (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003) or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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RECENT ECONOMIC STATISTICS

Cultural Funding by Government, Australia, 2008-09

Cultural Funding by Government, Australia, 2008-09 (cat. no. 4183.0) was released on 18 August 2010.

This publication contains estimates of Australian public funding for arts and cultural activities, facilities and services across three levels of government for 2008-09 and 2007-08.

The survey of Cultural Funding by Government, 2008-09 collected information on recurrent and capital expenditure by Australian and state government departments (including selected authorities, corporations and councils) for heritage and arts cultural activities, facilities and services. Funding data in this publication are aligned, where possible, with the categories specified in the Industry Classification of the Australian Culture and Leisure Classifications, Second edition (cat. no. 4902.0), released in 2008. Cultural activities have been classified into two major groups: Heritage; and the Arts.

Estimates reported at the Australian government, and state and territory government level for 2008-09 and 2007-08 are not comparable with data prior to 2007-08 due to changes in methodology, scope and coverage of the collection implemented for the 2007-08 collection. Prior to the 2007-08 collection, estimates were compiled from administrative by-product data obtained by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) from annual reports and budget papers, and from information provided by selected Australian Government authorities and state and territory governments. From 2007-08, estimates have been compiled using information provided directly to the ABS via an electronic form which is sent to all in-scope government departments (including selected agencies, authorities and corporations).

Local government funding data is obtained by the ABS from state and territory Local Government Grants Commissions data, or equivalent. The local government data is classified according to the Local Government Purpose Classification (LGPC).

During the course of the 2008-09 collection, expenditure reported by some government departments for 2007-08 was revised. These data revisions for 2007-08 have been included in this release.

Some data for Queensland:

- In 2008-09, the State Government spent \$654 million on cultural funding (\$149.72 per person). Heritage received \$488 million and Arts \$166 million.
- In 2008-09, local government cultural funding was \$235 million (\$53.73 per person). Libraries received \$141 million and Performing arts \$36 million.

Government Financial Estimates, Australia, 2010-11

Government Financial Estimates, Australia, 2010-11 (cat. no. 5501.0.55.001) was released on 24 August 2010.

This release presents consolidated budget forecasts for the general government sector for Commonwealth and all jurisdictions except for South Australia. South Australia is excluded as its budget has not yet been released. There will be a subsequent release to include South Australia, Total State, Multi-jurisdictional, Total Local and Total Australia in October 2010, after the release of the South Australian budget. Government Financial Estimates (GFE) for the Commonwealth and state governments are compiled from initial budget forecasts. Two main statements are presented; the Operating Statement and the Cash Flow Statement.

Some data for Queensland:

- For 2010-11, the operating statement for the general government sector showed a Government Finance Statistics (GFS) net operating balance of -\$1,745 million and GFS net borrowing of \$7,314 million.
- For 2010-11, the cash flow statement for the general government sector showed a deficit of \$6,468 million.

Estimates of Personal Income for Small Areas, Time Series, 2003-04 to 2007-08

Estimates of Personal Income for Small Areas, Time Series, 2003-04 to 2007-08 (cat. no. 6524.0.55.002) was released 14 September 2010.

This release contains estimates of the sources and amount of personal income people received for the years 2003-04 to 2007-08, for Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) and other geographies - Local Government Area (LGA), Statistical Subdivision (SSD), Statistical Division (SD), State/Territory and Australia.

Data are provided on the number of individuals and the amount of personal income received from Wage and salary, Own unincorporated business, Investment, Superannuation and annuities, and Other income (excluding government pensions and allowances). An estimate of total personal income (excluding government pensions and allowances) is also provided.

The estimates have been compiled using aggregated individual income tax data from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). The compilation of these data are part of the ABS' program to increase the availability of regional statistics, particularly through the use of administrative data collected by other government agencies. The ABS wishes to acknowledge the invaluable support of the ATO in compiling these statistics.

Some data for Queensland:

- Queensland's average total personal income from all sources was \$41,911 in 2007-08. Brisbane's average total personal income from all sources during the same period was \$44,768 and for Balance of Queensland was \$39,348.
- The Statistical Local Area (SLA) with the highest average total personal income in Queensland in 2007-08 was the Brisbane suburb of Ascot (\$84,766). The highest SLA average total personal income outside Brisbane was Isaac (R) - Belyando (\$62,100) which is located in a mining region.

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Prices

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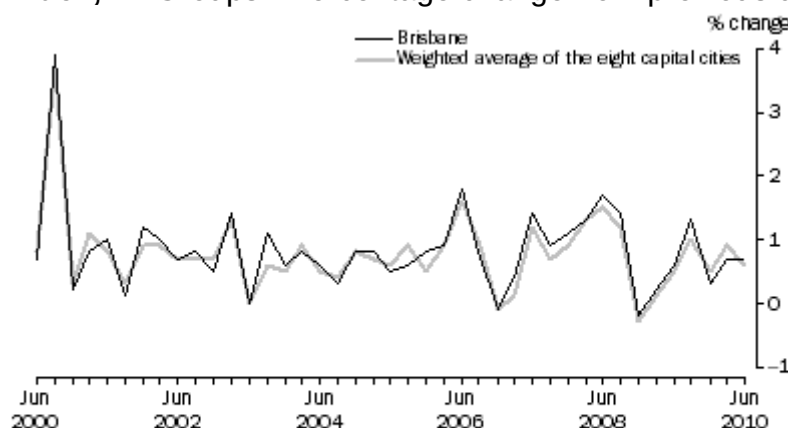
PRICES

Consumer Price Index

The all groups consumer price index (CPI) for Brisbane increased by 3.2% in the 12 months to June quarter 2010 compared with a 3.1% increase in the weighted average of the eight capital cities. Perth recorded the highest increase of any capital city (3.5%). Both Brisbane and Darwin recorded the second highest rise (3.2%) and Melbourne recorded the third highest rise (3.1%).

Between the March quarter 2010 and the June quarter 2010 the Brisbane CPI increased by 0.7% compared with an increase of 0.6% for the weighted average of the eight capital cities.

Consumer Price Index, All Groups - Percentage change from previous quarter(a): Original



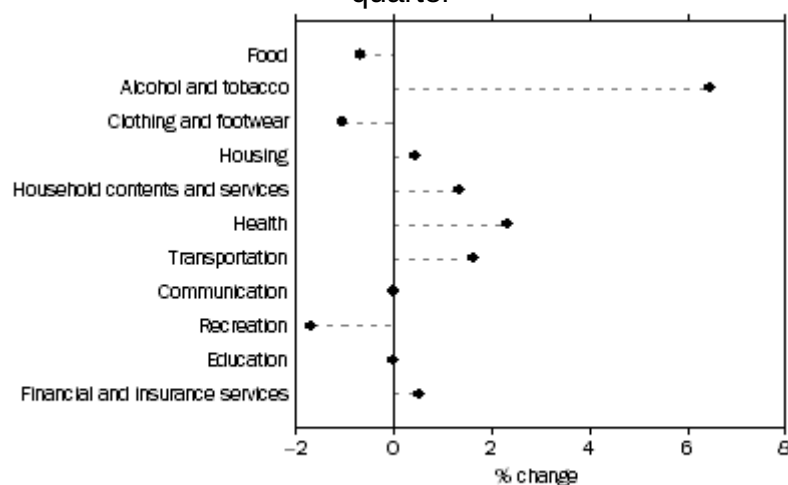
(a) The 2000-01 data were affected by the introduction of The New Tax System, in particular, the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) from 1 July 2000.

Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0).

In the June 2010 quarter, the majority of Brisbane price categories groups increased compared with the previous quarter. The largest increases were Alcohol and tobacco (6.5%) and Health (2.3%).

Over the same period, decreases were recorded for Recreation (-1.7%), Clothing and footwear (-1.1%) and Food (-0.7%).

CPI Movement, Brisbane, Percentage change from previous quarter: Original - June 2010 quarter



Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0).

For more detailed information on the consumer price index, please refer to [Consumer Price Index, Australia](#) (cat no. 6401.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on

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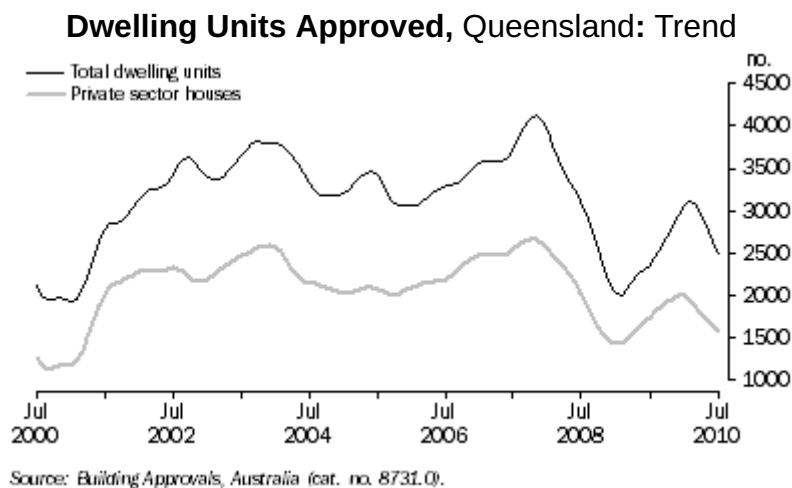
Construction

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CONSTRUCTION

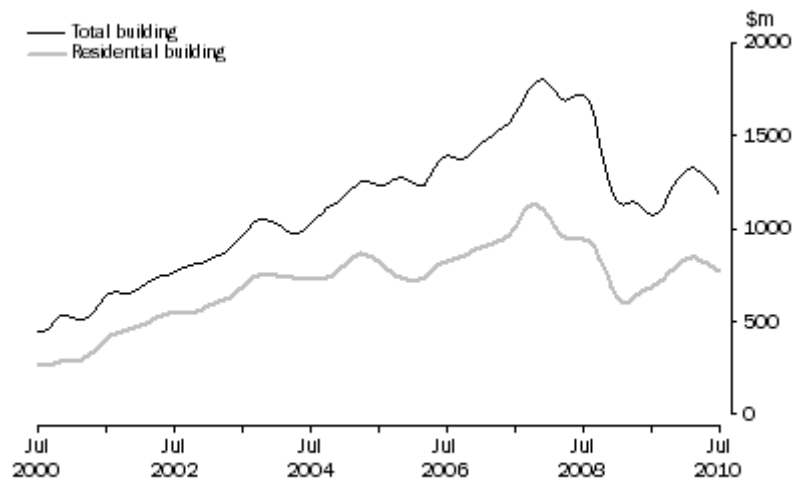
Building Approvals

In July 2010, the total number of dwelling units approved in Queensland in trend terms was 2,468. This was a decrease of 6.7% from the previous month. The trend estimate for private sector houses was 1,575 approvals which represented 64% of total dwelling units approved.



In July 2010, the total value of building approvals in trend terms was \$1,175 million, a 4.3% decrease from the previous month and a 9.9% increase from July 2009. Residential buildings accounted for 65% of the total value of buildings.

Value of Building Approved, Queensland: Trend



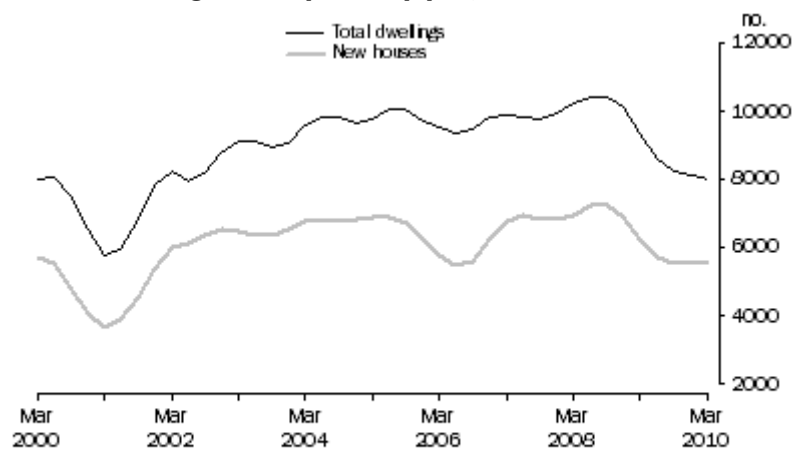
Source: Building Approvals, Australia (cat. no. 8731.0).

For more information on this topic, please refer to [Building Approvals, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8731.0) or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

Building Activity

In the March 2010 quarter, the total number of dwelling units completed in trend terms in Queensland was 7,984. This was a decrease of 1.4% from the December 2009 quarter. There were 5,543 new houses completed during the March 2010 quarter which represented 69% of the total number of dwelling units completed.

Dwellings Completed(a), Queensland: Trend

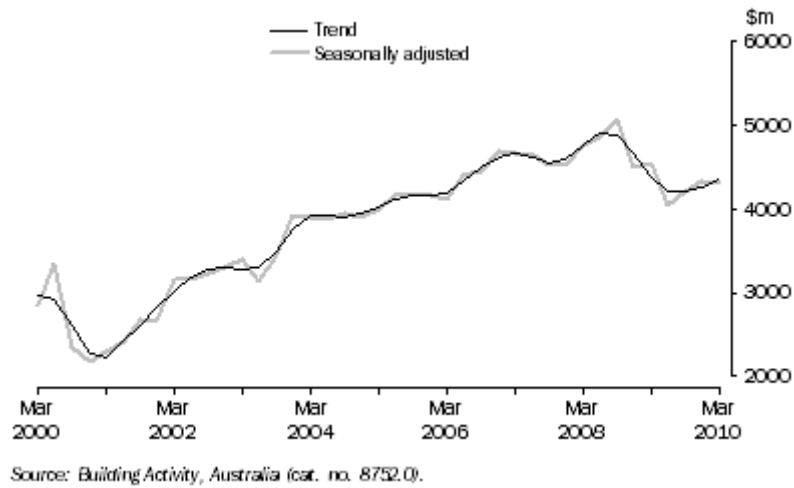


(a) Includes alterations, additions and conversions.

Source: Building Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8752.0).

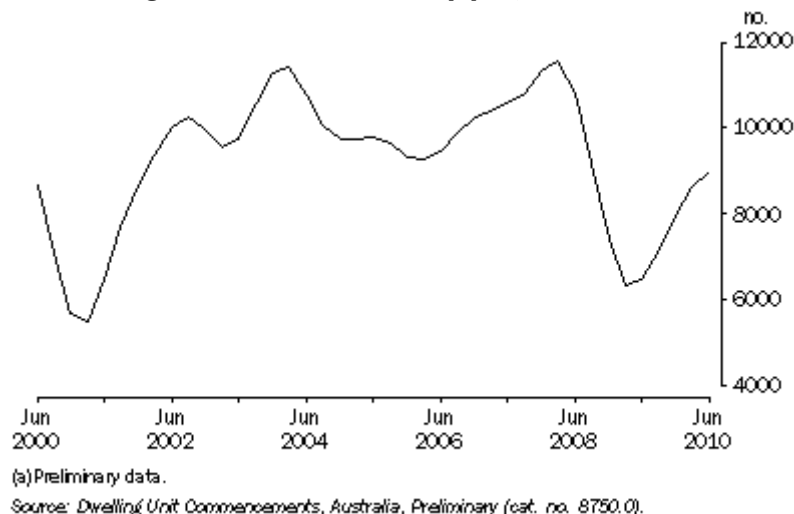
In the March 2010 quarter, the trend estimate of the value of total building work done was \$4,361million. This was an increase of 2.3% from the December 2009 quarter.

Value of Work Done, Chain Volume Measures - Queensland



Preliminary data for the June quarter 2010 total number of dwelling units commenced in trend terms in Queensland was 9,013. This was an increase of 4.5% from the March quarter 2010.

Dwelling units commenced(a), Queensland: Trend

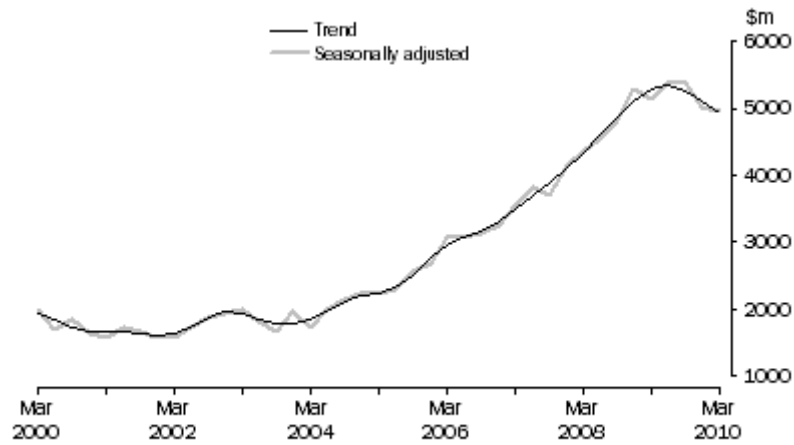


For more information on these topics, please refer to [Building Activity, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8752.0), [Dwelling Unit Commencements, Australia, Preliminary](#) (cat. no. 8750.0) which are released quarterly, or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

Engineering Construction

Between the December 2009 and March 2010 quarters, the Queensland chain volume trend estimate of the value of engineering construction decreased by 3.4% to \$4,946 million. This is the third monthly decrease since the period of strong growth from September quarter 2003 to June quarter 2009.

Engineering Construction Work Done, Chain Volume Measures - Queensland



Source: Engineering Construction Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8762.0).

For further information on this topic, access [Engineering Construction Activity, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8762.0) or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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Housing Finance

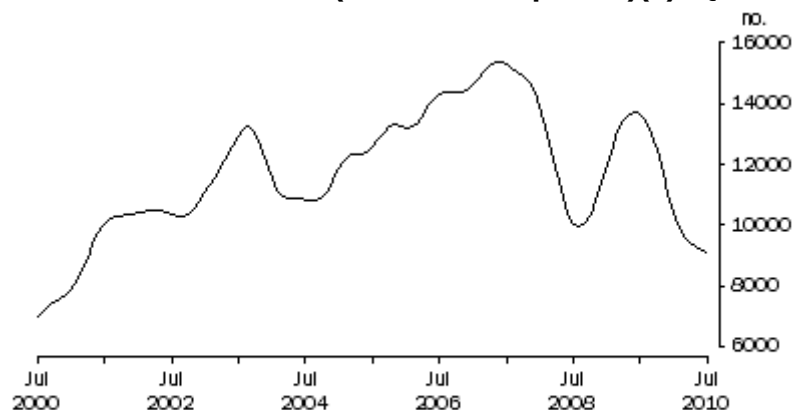
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HOUSING FINANCE

Housing Finance Commitments

In Queensland, the number of owner occupied housing commitments in trend estimate terms decreased to 9,122 (down 0.4%) from June 2010 to July 2010. This was the lowest number of commitments since April 2001.

Housing Finance Commitments, (Owner Occupation)(a), Queensland: Trend



(a) Excludes alterations and additions. Includes refinancing.

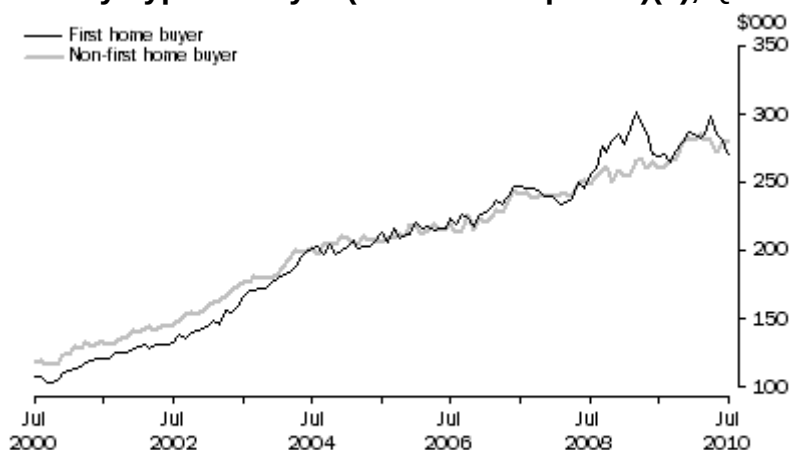
Source: Housing Finance, Australia (cat. no. 5609.0).

The trend estimate of the total value of housing finance commitments for owner occupation in Queensland decreased by 0.4% to \$2,557 million, from June 2010 to July 2010. Over the year to July 2010, in trend estimate terms, the value of housing finance commitments decreased 30%.

Over the ten years from July 2000 to July 2010, the average home loan commitment for owner occupied dwellings in Queensland more than doubled from \$114,400 to \$278,800.

In July 2010, the average loan size for first home buyers (\$269,500) decreased 3.6% from the previous month. The July 2010 average loan size for non-first home buyers (\$280,300) increased 0.4% from the previous month.

Average Loan Size by Type of Buyer (Owner Occupation)(a), Queensland: Original



(a) Excludes alterations and additions. Includes refinancing.
Source: Housing Finance, Australia (cat. no. 5609.0).

Further information on this topic is available in [Housing Finance, Australia](#) (cat. no. 5609.0) or by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

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Incomes

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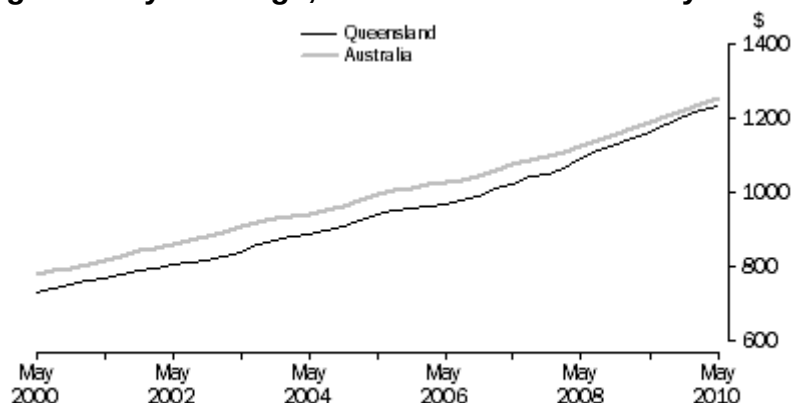
INCOMES

Average Weekly Earnings

The trend estimate of average weekly ordinary time earnings for full-time adult persons in Queensland was \$1,233.20 in May 2010. The corresponding national earnings figure was \$1,256.30. The difference between the state figure and the national figure has become less in recent years.

The Queensland average weekly ordinary time earnings for full-time adult persons increased 6.0% over the 12 months to May 2010, compared with an increase of 5.6% for the corresponding national figure over the same period.

Average Weekly Earnings, Full-Time Adult Ordinary Time: Trend

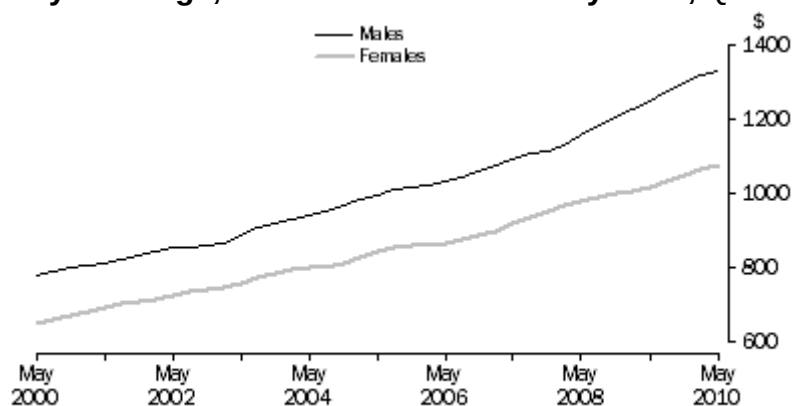


Source: Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat no. 6302.0).

The May 2010 trend estimates of average weekly ordinary time earnings for full-time adult persons in Queensland were \$1,328.90 for males and \$1,077.50 for females. The figure for males increased 6.4% over the previous 12 months compared with an increase of 6.0% for females.

The difference between male and female earnings in Queensland has widened over the ten years from May 2000 to May 2010 with males earning \$251.40 more than females for average weekly full-time adult ordinary time earnings.

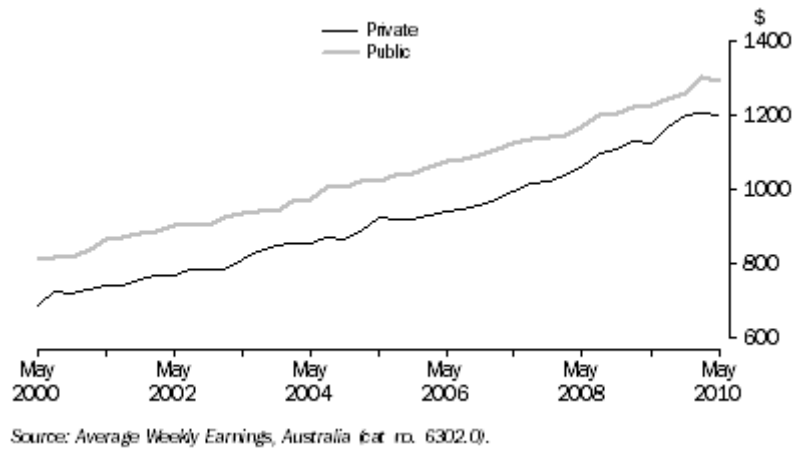
Average Weekly Earnings, Full-Time Adult Ordinary Time, Queensland: Trend



Source: Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat no. 6302.0).

In original terms, the Queensland public sector May 2010 estimate of average weekly full-time ordinary time earnings was \$1,292.80, compared with \$1,200.80 for the private sector. Over the ten years to May 2010 in original terms, public sector earnings have remained higher than the private sector.

Average Weekly Earnings, Full-Time Adult Ordinary Time, Queensland - Private and public sector: Original



More information on average weekly earnings can be accessed at [Average Weekly Earnings, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6302.0) or by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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Consumption and Investment

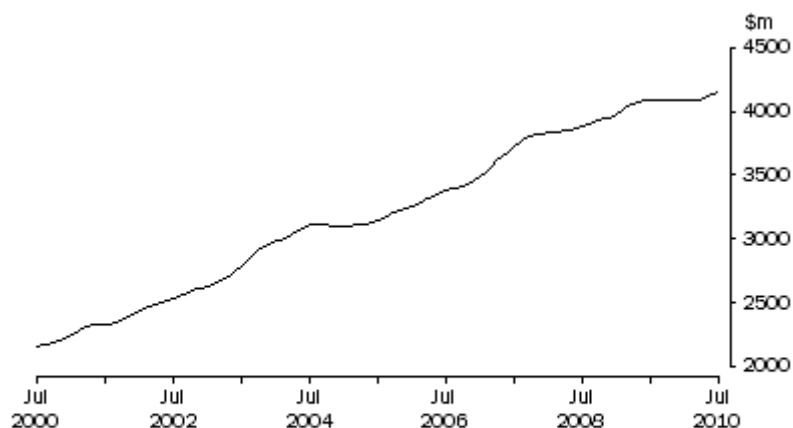
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CONSUMPTION AND INVESTMENT

Retail Trade

The July 2010 trend estimate for Queensland's retail turnover was \$4,145 million, an increase of 0.4% from June 2010. Food retailing accounted for the greatest proportion of retail turnover in July 2010 at 42% (\$1,744 million), followed by Supermarket and grocery stores at 35% (\$1,468 million), Household goods retailing at 17% (\$706 million) and Other retailing at 14% (\$593 million).

Retail Turnover(a), All Industries - Queensland: Trend



(a) There was a break in the trend series between June 2000 and July 2000 due to the introduction of The New Tax System.

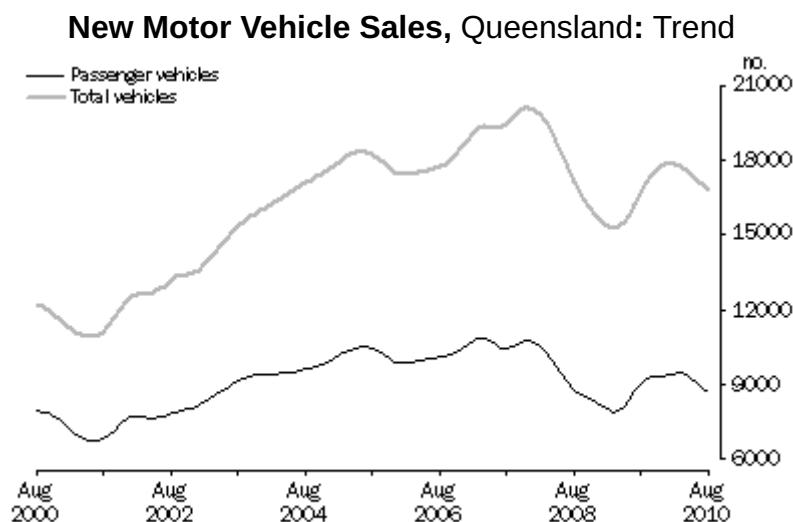
Source: Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0).

Further information about this topic can be accessed at [Retail Trade, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8501.0) or by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

New Motor Vehicle Sales

In trend terms, a total of 16,835 new vehicles were sold in Queensland in August 2010. Of these, 8,669 were new passenger vehicles. Corresponding sales for Australia were 85,683 and 48,054. When comparing August 2010 with July 2010, Queensland recorded a decrease of 1.1% in total new vehicle sales and a decrease of 2.0% in new passenger vehicle sales.

In August 2000, new passenger vehicle sales accounted for 65% of total new vehicle sales in Queensland. By August 2010, the proportion for new passenger vehicle sales had fallen to 51%.



Source: Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia (cat. no. 9314.0).

Further information about new motor vehicle sales can be accessed from [Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia](#) (cat. no. 9314.0) or by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

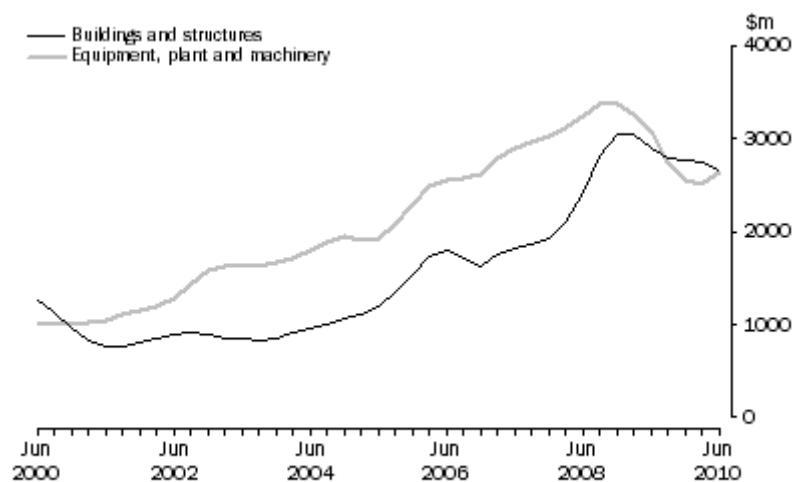
Private New Capital Expenditure

Between the March 2010 and June 2010 quarters, the Queensland chain volume trend estimate of private new capital expenditure increased by 0.7% to \$5,275 million.

During the same period, expenditure on Equipment, plant and machinery increased by 5.3% to \$2,636 million while expenditure on Buildings and structures decreased by 3.2% to \$2,648 million.

Comparing the June 2010 quarter with the June 2009 quarter, Queensland's total private new capital expenditure decreased by 11%. Expenditure on Equipment, plant and machinery decreased by 14% and expenditure on Buildings and structures decreased by 8.5%.

Private New Capital Expenditure, Chain Volume Measures by quarter - Queensland: Trend



Source: Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia (cat. no. 5625.0).

Further information on this topic can be accessed at [Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia](#) (cat. no. 5625.0) or by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

Queensland's Interstate Trade

Information on this topic can be accessed at [Interstate Trade, Queensland](#) (cat. no. 8502.3) or by contacting Queensland Interstate Trade on 1800 654 467. This publication is released quarterly.

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Tourist Accommodation

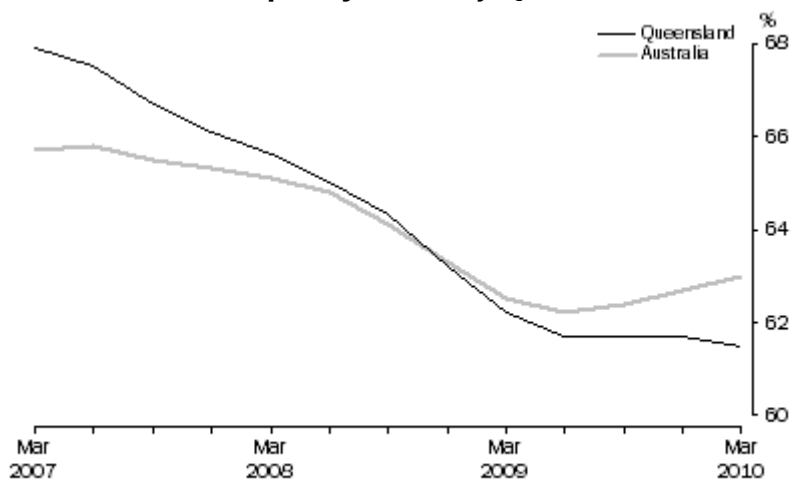
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TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

Queensland Hotels, Motels and Serviced Apartments with 15 or More Rooms

In the March 2010 quarter, there were 1,136 hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms. These establishments had a guest room capacity of 61,534 rooms. The trend estimate of the room occupancy rate for Queensland was 61.5%, slightly lower than the national average (63.0%).

Room Occupancy Rate, By Quarter: Trend



Source: Tourist Accommodation, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0).

In the March 2010 quarter, Queensland hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms catered for 2.2 million guest arrivals. Queensland establishments reported the longest average length of stay for guests (2.7 days) of all states and territories. The national average was 2.3 days.

The trend estimate of Queensland total accommodation takings for hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms was \$496 million in the March 2010 quarter.

For more detailed information on Queensland's tourist accommodation, please refer to [Tourist Accommodation, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8635.0) and [Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Queensland](#) (cat. no. 8635.3.55.001) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication and data cube are released quarterly.

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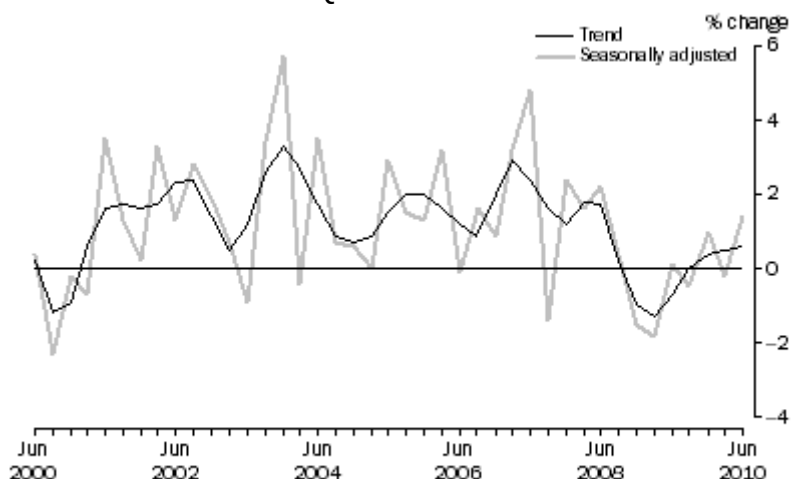
State Accounts

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STATE ACCOUNTS

Queensland's June quarter 2010 State Final Demand in chain volume (trend) terms was \$60,937 million, a \$387 million (0.6%) increase from the March quarter 2010. Australia's Domestic Final Demand (trend) increased 1.2% over the same period, to \$321,953 million.

State Final Demand, Chain Volume Measures - Percentage change from previous quarter: Queensland



Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0).

For more detailed information on this topic, please refer to [Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product](#) (cat. no. 5206.0) or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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Environment and Energy

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ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY

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Environment and energy releases

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ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY RELEASES

Regular environment releases with Queensland content:

Stocks of Grain Held by Bulk Handling Companies and Grain Traders, Australia, (cat. no. 7122.0.55.001)

Livestock Products, Australia, (cat. no. 7215.0)

Livestock and Meat, Australia, (cat. no. 7218.0.55.001)

Wheat Use and Stocks, Australia, (cat. no. 7307.0)

Regular energy releases with Queensland content:

Mineral and Petroleum Exploration, Australia, (cat. no. 8412.0)

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Explanatory Notes

Quality Declaration - Summary

QUALITY DECLARATION - SUMMARY

INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT

For information on the institutional environment of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see ABS Institutional Environment.

Other than new motor vehicle sales and housing finance, all data published in Qld Stats is collected under the Census and Statistics Act. The New Motor Vehicle Sales statistics are compiled for publication using data provided by the Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries (FCAI). The collection is known as VFACTS and is based on retail sales by all FCAI member companies. The ABS calculates seasonally adjusted and trend series for publication in New Motor Vehicle Sales. For housing finance, the majority of the data are collected by the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA) under the Financial Sector (Collection of Data) Act 2001, whilst the ABS collects data from lenders not required to report to APRA.

RELEVANCE

The aim of Qld Stats is to provide information relevant to Queenslanders. Most of the data are presented at the state level. Population data from Regional Population Growth, Australia are presented annually in Qld Stats at statistical division level. Finer levels of disaggregation are available in the publication.

TIMELINESS

Data published in Qld Stats are taken from the ABS web site for each collection and these data represent the most recent available indicators in each topic group.

ACCURACY

Details on the accuracy of each series included in Qld Stats can be found in the individual source publications. Where available, the relevant Quality Declaration, Explanatory Notes or Technical Note should be referred to for specific details about data quality. Revisions can occur in source publications at some point of time after release. These revisions may or may not be reflected in Qld Stats, depending on the date of original inclusion in Qld Stats.

COHERENCE

Most series can be compared with similar series published by the ABS as definitions are uniform but careful investigation may be needed. Differences between series (where applicable) are available from the Explanatory Notes of the source publications.

INTERPRETABILITY

Data in Qld Stats may be shown as either original, seasonally adjusted or trend series. Seasonally adjusted and trend data series are clearly stated as such. If the data terms are not specified, they are in original terms.

Seasonal adjustment removes the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the original time series estimates. This is done to reveal the underlying non-seasonal features of the series. The smoothing of seasonally adjusted estimates to produce trend estimates reduces the impact of the volatile component of the seasonally adjusted series.

Please refer to Quality Declaration, Explanatory Notes, Glossary or Technical Note within each source publication to find further information about data sources, terminology and other aspects of the series.

ACCESSIBILITY

Qld Stats is an electronic publication containing summary information about a range of ABS releases, including links to the source publications. All ABS published data are available free of charge on the ABS web site and may include .PDF files and data cubes which often include similar data for all states and territories.

If the information you require is not available as a standard product or service, ABS Consultancy Services can help you with customised services to suit your needs. Inquiries should be made to the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

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